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MYCOLOGIA

VOL. VIII JULY, 1916 No. 4

ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI—XXIV

WILLIAM A. MURRILL

The species figured on the accompanying plate all belong to the genus *Lactaria,* which has been monographed, so far as the North American species are concerned, by Dr. Gertrude S. Burlingham. The drawings were made by Miss Eaton from specimens collected in or near New York City. For descriptions of the five species of *Lactaria* previously figured in this series, see *Mycologia* 3: *pl. 49,* 6: *pl. 132,* and 7: *pl. 160, 163.* The writer is indebted to Dr. Burlingham for generous assistance with this article.

Lactaria atroviridis Peck

DARK-GREEN LACTARIA

Plate 187. Figure 1. × 1

Pileus fleshy, nearly plane, soon depressed at the center, 6–10 cm. broad; surface olivaceous, azonate, dry, scabrous-hairy, sometimes cracking into small areas, margin involute, at length spreading to uplifted; context compact, white; latex white, staining the lamellae green after some time, acrid; lamellae whitish, becoming mottled with green, especially where injured, sometimes forking near the stipe, crowded, adnate to slightly decurrent, rather narrow; spores creamy-white, subglobose, echinulate, 7–8 μ; stipe colored like the pileus or paler, spotted, equal, dry, glabrous, firm, soon hollow, 2–5 cm. long, 1–2 cm. thick.

Very rare in deciduous woods from New York to the District of Columbia. The specimens figured were collected by Dr. W. S.

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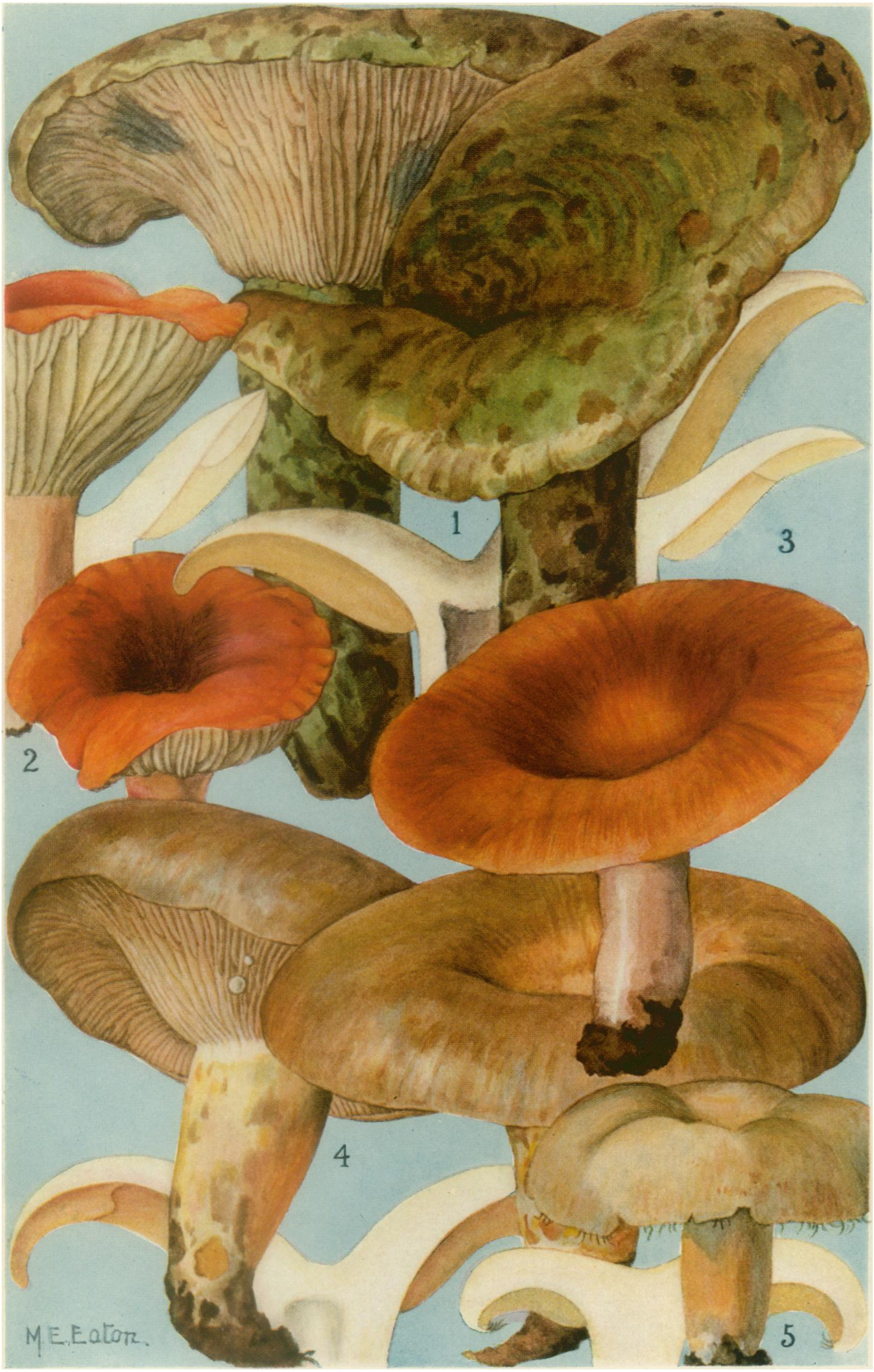

ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI

Thomas at Plandome, Long Island, September 15, 1912. The color of fresh specimens somewhat resembles that of *Russula virescens,* but the surface is darker green and both pileus and stipe are spotted, glabrous to the unaided eye, reticulate-appressed-fibrillose under a lens. The lamellae are white, becoming olivaceous in spots; the latex at first mild, slowly becoming decidedly acrid.

Lactaria hygrophoroides Berk. & Curt.

Lactaria distans Peck

DISTANT-GILLED LACTARIA

Plate 187. Figure 2. × 1

Pileus fleshy, convex, then plane, depressed at the center, sometimes becoming infundibuliform, 4–10 cm. broad; surface yellowish-buff, bistre, or fulvous, azonate, dry, very minutely pruinose-velvety, appearing as though pulverulent, sometimes rugose, sometimes rimose-areolate; margin involute, then spreading or uplifted; context firm, whitish, odorless, edible; latex white, unchanging, not staining the flesh or lamellae brownish, mild; lamellae whitish to cream-colored or yellowish-buff, not discoloring where injured, not forking, distant, sometimes connected by rugose elevations, adnate to slightly decurrent, about 3 mm. broad; spores white, globose to broadly ellipsoid, minutely echinulate, 8–10 μ in diameter; stipe of the same color as the pileus, nearly equal, glabrous, sometimes pruinose, stuffed and firm, 2–5 cm. long, 0.5–1.5 cm. thick.

On the ground in mixed woods throughout most of the eastern United States, but not so abundant as *Lactaria lactiflua,* which it much resembles. Its bright colors, velvety surface, distant gills, and lack of odor should distinguish it. The flesh is of good flavor and edible; the latex white, unchanging, mild, and very abundant. *Lactaria luteola* and *Lactaria subvelutina* are other closely related species. The poisonous *Lactaria rufa* is bay-red to rufous and very acrid.

Lactaria testacea sp. nov.

PALE-BRICK-COLORED LACTARIA

Plate 187. Figure 3. × 1

Pileus convex to expanded, deeply depressed at the center, solitary, 7 cm. broad; surface distinctly viscid, glabrous, smooth, slightly zonate, testaceous to ferruginous-orange; context rather thin, white, somewhat acrid; lamellae narrow, adnexed, many times inserted, of medium distance, cream-colored; latex not obtained, either from context or lamellae, but the latter became stained as though a latex were present; spores subglobose to broadly ellipsoid, echinulate, hyaline, 7–9 μ long; stipe subcylindric, glabrous, smooth, white, suffused with dark-cremeous stains, solid, white within, 4 cm. long, 14 mm. thick.

Type collected on the ground in deciduous woods near the New York Botanical Garden in September, 1911, by W. A. Murrill. Not found since.

Lactaria maculosa sp. nov.

MILD-FLAVORED SPOTTED LACTARIA

Plate 187. Figure 4. × 1

Pileus convex to subexpanded, decidedly depressed at the center, reaching 10 cm. broad; surface smooth, glabrous, somewhat viscid, blotched or spotted, avellaneous-isabelline; context rather thick, white, unchanging, mild; lamellae adnate, arcuate, narrow, inserted, crowded, dull-whitish to rosy-isabelline; latex white, becoming slightly yellow on exposure, perfectly mild; spores globose or subglobose, strongly echinulate, hyaline, 8–10 μ in diameter; stipe short, sharply tapering downward, similar to the pileus in color and surface markings but with more white intermixed, hollow, white within, except at the base, where it is lilac-tinted, 5 cm. long, 2 cm. thick.

Type collected on the ground in woods near the New York Botanical Garden, September 7, 1911, by W. A. Murrill. Found only once. In general appearance this species resembles *Lactaria maculata,* but the latex of the latter is acrid and unpleasant.

Lactaria torminosa (Schaeff.) Pers.

WOOLLY LACTARIA

Plate 187. Figure 5. × 1

Pileus fleshy, convex, depressed at the center, finally nearly infundibuliform, 4–10 cm. broad; surface pale-pinkish-yellow or pale-ochroleucous or ochraceous tinged with incarnate, often zoned with deeper color, sometimes nearly white and azonate, viscid when wet, glabrous at the center; margin involute at first, then merely deflexed, persistently covered with long, white tomentum; context firm, white, not changing color, poisonous; latex white, unchanging, very acrid; lamellae whitish or cream-yellow tinged with pale-incarnate, some forking near the stipe, crowded, decurrent, thin, 5 mm. broad; spores hyaline, broadly ellipsoid, echinulate, uniguttulate, 8–10 × 6–8 μ; stipe paler than the pileus, sometimes faintly spotted with yellow, equal or tapering downward, glabrous or pruinose, smooth, stuffed, becoming hollow, 3–7 cm. long, 2 cm. or less thick.

Not uncommon in deciduous or coniferous woods from Maine to Alabama and west to Colorado. The specimens figured are rather small, but they serve to illustrate the chief characters of the species, which should be readily recognized by its persistently woolly margin and very acrid taste. It differs from *L. cilicioides* in being azonate with tomentose disk and white to flesh-colored tinged with fuscous. In the raw state, this species causes painful gastro-intestinal disturbance in man, but the poison is said to be destroyed by heating. Ford has studied its action on animals and has demonstrated that it can produce an acute intoxication with only a few of the characteristic muscarin symptoms.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.